

says he offers a tempting option to gamblers. "They're going to bet with a bookie. They might as well bet with us and keep the money offshore."

CHARGES OF FRAUD

Since U.S. law bars interstate wire transmission of most gambling information for business, Minnesota Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III has already filed suit against Kerry Rogers, one of the principals of WagerNet, of Las Vegas. The company is negotiating with the government of Belize for a license for an on-line sports book. The Minnesota suit accuses Mr. Rogers of consumer fraud by representing that the "proposed sports bookmaking service is lawful." Minnesota has even posted its suit on the World Wide Web.

Under racketeering statutes, an American operating an offshore casino might be subject to seizure of his assets, says Mr. Rose, the law professor in California. However, foreign nationals operating offshore casinos are probably beyond the reach of U.S. laws. Individual bettors are hard to track, and are almost never pursued by prosecutors, he says.

On-line operators also face a credibility problem. "In Vegas, you have a gaming commission that comes in and checks the returns. You won't have that in Antigua or Belize," says Earl Gilbrech, a Fountain Hills, Ariz., consultant who works with several Caribbean gaming operators. "Some guy in Idaho isn't going to tell his local newspaper if he wins \$22,000. But you'll hear all these people" complaining on-line when they lose.

HIGH ROLLERS

Major casino operators pooh-pooh Internet gaming, saying they prefer to concentrate on resorts that draw high-rolling sociable gamblers. But British Airways thinks electronic gambling can draw goodtime tourists away from rivals. The company says it plans to spend as much as \$130 million to put interactive screens on seat backs in 85 long-haul planes if a trial—planned for one Boeing 747 on routes around the world—works out. Screens will let fliers choose from more than 100 movies, play Nintendo games or play blackjack and roulette. Bets will be charged on credit cards.

The Federal Aviation Administration doesn't allow gaming on flights that begin or end in the U.S., so if the airline installs the devices widely, it will turn off gaming functions on U.S. flights. Some localities have tougher rules: Under laws prohibiting gaming devices, North Carolina could try to stop even the gambling-disarmed planes from landing, says one British Airways lawyer.

One big caveat is whether the technology works. In 1993, Northwest Airlines tried a system called WorldLink that included video games and a shopping channel. But it pulled the system in 1994 because at any given time about 10% of the screens didn't work, infuriating passengers.

INVADING THE HOME

Technology's biggest impact may be in bringing betting into the home—the place International Gaming and Wagering Business, a trade publication, calls "gaming's new frontier."

The planned National Indian Lottery would let players pick numbers by phone 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Players would have to preregister with a credit card and get a personal identification number to play.

When the Coeur d'Alene tribe announced its plans last winter it got approval from Idaho and from the National Indian Gaming Commission, but drew a firestorm of opposition from other states. Some have threatened to prosecute phone companies under gambling statutes if they let customers

reach the lottery's 800 number. The tribe dismisses the challenges as "fear of competition" and expects to start its lottery by year's end.

PONIES IN THE LIVING ROOM

The horse-racing industry is embracing technology as its best shot at survival. For years, simulcasting of out-of-state races has let gamblers at tracks place bets during the long intervals between post-times. Several states now permit bettors to establish accounts with a track and then place bets from home while watching races on TV.

IWN Corp., a partially owned subsidiary of NTN Communications Inc., Carlsbad, Calif., has been working with California tracks on a personal-computer-based system that could both receive data on horses in races and let players bet. Dan Downs, president of NTN and a former racing-industry executive, says he expects the system will be tested in Connecticut toward the end of this year.

This month, Churchill Downs, home of the Kentucky Derby, will start testing a television-based home-wagering system developed by ODS Technologies Inc., Tulsa, Okla. Rather than having to actually go to the track, people will be able to watch races on their television sets and use a five-button remote control to place bets—which will be transmitted over telephone lines—right from their own living room.

"The racing industry is dying," says an ODS spokesman. "We want to bring it right into the home and expose it to a wider customer base."●

RICHARD SEWELL

● Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, last Saturday, a memorial service was held for a true friend of the State of Florida, Richard Sewell. Dick passed away on October 26 of lung cancer.

A native of Orlando, Dick was well known in Washington and Florida political circles. Dick moved to Washington in 1963 to become an administrative assistant to Rep. Charles E. Bennett, a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee and chairman of the first House ethics committee. In 1966, he served as staff coordinator for the ad hoc ethics committee and helped Bennett draft legislation which resulted in a permanent House Ethics Committee.

Dick left Bennett's staff in 1971 to become director of public affairs for the National Association of Food Chains. In 1972, he assisted Senator Henry M. Jackson in his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, serving as the campaign's executive director in Florida.

In 1973, Dick became the director of Federal Government affairs for Florida Power & Light Co. He remained the utility company's chief Washington representative until his retirement due to illness, in 1994. He was active in energy, environment, and tax issues pending before Congress and Federal agencies, and was the author of numerous published articles on the subject.

In 1986-87, Dick directed FPL's campaign to establish a national award to recognize quality performance by American corporations. Partly through those efforts, Congress enacted the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Im-

provement Act in 1987, under which companies compete annually for the Malcolm Baldrige Award.

A lifelong loyal Floridian, Dick was a former president of both the Florida State Society in Washington and the University of Florida Alumni Club. In 1979, he received the university's Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Dick was a past president of the Washington Business-Government Relations Council and the Washington Representatives Research Group. He served on the board of directors of the Public Affairs Council and as a charter member of the board of governors and treasurer of the Bryce Harlow Foundation. In addition, Dick was a former president of the Burro Club, an organization of Democratic congressional aides.

After graduating from public high school in Orlando, he studied journalism at the University of Florida. He received his degree in 1959. From 1957 to 1959, Dick was the sports editor of the Orlando Evening Star. After college, he joined the sports staff of the Atlanta Constitution. He later moved to Jacksonville, FL, where he opened his own public relations firm.

Dick is survived by his wife, Peggy; their two children, Jane and Michael; his mother, Bertie Sewell; and his brother, Walter Sewell. He will be sorely missed.●

GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the Architect of the Capitol, George M. White, will retire on November 21, 1995, after 25 years of service.

At a recent dinner honoring Mr. White, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN offered eloquent remarks on the history of the position of Architect of the Capitol, and of the stamp that George White has made on the Capitol complex.

Mr. President, I ask that my distinguished colleague's remarks made at a dinner at the National Building Museum on behalf of Mr. White be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN AT DINNER HONORING GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 1, 1995

To begin at the beginning, from the time of George Washington, until just now, the Architect of the Capitol was simply picked by the President and presented to the Congress. George White's predecessor died in 1970. President Nixon asked if I had any thoughts as to a successor. As it happened, I did, for it had been a full century since a President had chosen an architect to be Architect. This was beginning to show. The result was George Malcolm White.

I am aware that the Capitol as we know it is a felicitous accretion of separate elements. Some infer from that that succeeding generations are free to add to the building at their pleasure. I think not. The various parts were designated in the course of one-half century's work by a string of extraordinary

minds, both Architects and Presidents. Thus, Jefferson and Latrobe argued at length as to whether the column capitals in the House of Representatives chamber should be modeled after those in the Theater of Marcellus in Rome or the Choragic Monument to Lysicrates in Athens. Latrobe won; although Jefferson had the better case. This tradition had waned. Then George White renewed it.

Like his early predecessors, he is a polymath, with degrees in engineering, in business administration, and in law as well as in architecture. He is registered in and has practiced in all these fields. Beginning in 1988, I had the honor of chairing the Judiciary Office Building Commission, a body which was careful to stay out of George's way as he used his master-planning skills to propose, his legal skills to enact, his business skills to finance, and his architectural and engineering skills to design and construct what is properly judged the finest new government building in a generation, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building at One Columbus Circle.

While the Capitol grounds and several of the buildings in the Capitol complex bear his stamp, George White has made the Capitol itself the focus of his life's work. He added balance and proportion where he found it lacking and improved what was existing when it needed his care. Who else could recognize stone shock in the West Front and repair it to a state better than before the British burned it? From the foundations of the East Steps of the House, to the Minton tiles on the floors, to the murals and frescoes on the walls—indeed, to the crown of the Statue of Freedom atop the Dome which he climbed and made new with great style and at no little peril—all is better than he found it. We perhaps do not yet understand how indebted we are! If you wanted to see his works, look about you.●

THE OCCASION OF THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF SENATOR BILL PROXMIRE

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a long-time friend and an esteemed colleague. A true populist, his record of outstanding achievements demonstrates what is possible when the highest calibers of independence, integrity, and dedication are brought together in a loyal servant of State and country. Senator Bill Proxmire turns 80 this Saturday, and he deserves our heartfelt praise.

Senator Proxmire retired from this Chamber 7 years ago. When he did, he left it as one of the Senate's most admired Members. Every day, when he came to work after his 100 pushups and his 4-mile run, he brought with him a Puritan work ethic and a unique commitment to a set of closely held principles that set him apart from his colleagues, and will ensure that he is forever remembered as one of this Chamber's finest Senators.

His standards of personal conduct are legendary. He still holds the record for most consecutive votes in the Senate, having been in attendance for more than 10,000 rollcall votes during the course of 22 years. In his last two campaigns for the Senate, in 1976 and 1982, he refused to take campaign donations. Mr. President, let me reiterate that. Not just PAC money, not just donations above a certain amount. He did

not take any money at all, from anyone. In each of these campaigns, he spent less than \$200 all of it out of his own pocket, and most of it to pay for postage and envelopes to send back donations offered to him by his supporters. Mr. President, when Senate campaigns nowadays cost millions of dollars, this feat seems remarkable enough. The fact that, in both instances, he won by a landslide, demonstrates the peerless quality of his support and popularity among the fine people of Wisconsin.

His legislative record is equally impressive. Senator Proxmire's independence and integrity allowed him to be a strong leader on daunting issues, making progress and achieving change in areas that others might have forsaken. His battle in the late 1960's and early 1970's to kill the supersonic transport plane is the stuff of legend in the Senate. No matter what one might have thought of the merits of this program, one must admire Senator Proxmire's success in waging an uphill battle against powerful opponents to end an expensive project that he saw as a waste of the taxpayers' money.

Senator Proxmire was simultaneously a stalwart champion of both competition and the individual consumer, reminding us that the interests of the latter are so often best served by the promotion of the former. Early on in his career, he sponsored the Truth-in-Lending Act, which ensures consumer access to information in the lending market and forces banks to compete openly and on equal terms. Senator Proxmire was right when he described this landmark bill as "perhaps more valuable to the consumer than any credit card in his wallet." Later, his leadership was instrumental in securing passage of a 1980 bill deregulating the banking industry to free up financial institutions to offer better services at lower costs to consumers. He was motivated out of a profound belief that consumers would be better served by more choices. History has undeniably proven him right.

Mr. President, I had the privilege and the honor of serving on the Senate Banking Committee for part of the time that Senator Proxmire was chairman of that body. I can tell you that his independence and strength of character allowed him to perform his duties with a never-ending commitment to his role as a beneficiary of the public trust. Beholden to no one except, in his own mind, the people who elected him, he was a tireless advocate for the interests of ordinary people.

Senator Proxmire is perhaps best remembered for his near fanatical devotion to saving taxpayer dollars. He refused to travel abroad at Government expense, and he returned \$1 million to the Treasury over 6 years by cutting back on staff expenses. This commitment to personal thrift gave him the credibility to stand up to the waste of taxpayer money elsewhere in the Government. And this he did with a pas-

sion and flair for which he will always be remembered in this Chamber, partly through a device uniquely his own: the Golden Fleece awards.

Mr. President, way back in 1975, long before the Vice-President was shattering ash trays on late night television, long before people were citing \$200 Pentagon hammers, Senator Proxmire created these monthly awards to highlight particularly wasteful Government spending programs. Dozens of programs earned this dubious distinction; some have said that the Senator's zeal for exposing the waste of taxpayer dollars was matched only by the abundance of candidates from which to choose.

It seems as if everyone who's been around here a while has their own favorite Golden Fleece. Whether it's the research institution that spent \$100,000 trying to establish whether sunfish that drank tequila were more aggressive than sunfish that drank gin, the Federal Aviation Administration project to research the body measurements of airline stewardess trainees, or the grant to study why people fall in love, each Golden Fleece not only makes its point about the potential dangers of ill-managed and ill-conceived government programs, but reminds us of the humor and character of this noble public servant.

Mr. President, I hope that my colleagues will join me in conveying our best birthday wishes and our sincere thanks to Senator Bill Proxmire, who, through over 30 years of loyal service in the Senate marked by independence and hard work, demonstrated his steadfast commitment to serving the people of Wisconsin and the citizens of this Nation.●

HAZEL O'LEARY: IMAGE IS EVERYTHING

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, may I pose a not-so-hypothetical question? If you were head of a Government agency, and that agency were being criticized by the press, Members of Congress, and the American public for inefficiency and incompetence; if, Mr. President, you knew that the Government—at the American people's behest—was undergoing a massive effort to cut spending in order to balance the budget, what would you do, Mr. President?

If you are like most people, your answer might go something like this: I would listen carefully to the criticisms, I would take a good hard look at my department and make the necessary changes, and I would do everything possible to save money.

If, however, you are Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, the answer is a bit different. Secretary O'Leary, whose Department of Energy is still justifying its own existence, paid \$43,500—taxpayer money, Mr. President—for a media analysis company to track her and her department's coverage in the media.